Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1826. [NO. 87.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

☞The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

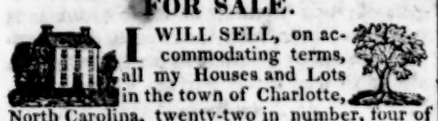
Lost,

ON Saturday, the 13th instant, between the dwelling-house of the subscriber and Charlotte, a bundle of papers, among which were the following:—One note on Thomas P. Berryhill, for $27 83, dated August 22, 1823; one do. on Walter Faries, with Thomas I. Grier as security, for $35, dated January 1, 1825; one do. on Alexander J. Porter, for $10, date not recollected; a receipt of Robert Sloan, for a note of $12, placed in his hands for collection; and one other paper, of no use to any person but the owner. All persons are cautioned against trading for said notes, as payment is stopped.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

May 16, 1826. 3t86

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.



I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and tanyard, all in good repair. Also, a good *small* farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

3mt89

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Iredell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brevard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure.—There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, which, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE.

N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

82tf

State of North-Carolina,

Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. The heirs at law of William Stewart, deceased. } Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and Moses Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, *Clk*,

3m91—price adv. $4.

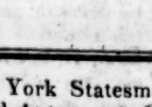
Delivery Bonds,

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

The New York Statesman says that the celebrated Automaton Chess Player, who has dared the skill, ingenuity and science of all chess-players in Europe, for some 50 or 60 years, was check-mated in his own quarters, and before an assembled multitude on Monday last, by a gentleman who is a citizen of N. York, and who, by the way, is considered a very skilful player of this scientific game. As usual, it was the conclusion of a game. The pieces were set as follows, and the gentleman was desired to make his election. *On one side*, a queen, knight, and four pawns. *On the other*, a castle, bishop, knight, and three pawns, the gentleman took the later, (which chess-players say was the worst side) and in eight moves he checkmated the automaton.

A good Swimmer.—On Tuesday afternoon as a Portuguese ship was about weighing-anchor at her moorings near Brooklyn, N. Y. to prepare for sea, one of the sailors watched an opportunity, stripped himself, jumped overboard, and swam towards the city of New York. Two boats put off to bring him back, but such was his skill in swimming, that he entirely outstripped his pursuers, laughing at, and deriding their attempts to overtake him. He landed near New slip, and made his escape, after having swam more than a mile against the current of the East River. *Balt. Pat.*

House of Entertainment,



AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by book accounts, will please call and settle their accounts by cash or note. I would prefer the cash; but a note will do, provided I have some security of receiving payment in a reasonable time. I have taken into view the pressure of the times, and am disposed to give every indulgence I can, consistent with my situation. I hope this notice will be attended to, as it is dissagreeable for me to be compelled to make collection forcibly.

SAML. M'COMB.

Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 6t89.

For Sale.

A GOOD, strong, neat family CARRIAGE and HARNESS for sale. It has been used awhile, and shall go low. Apply at this office.

May 17, 1826. 4t87

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Patterson vs. Wm. Smith and wife, Elizabeth Smith. } Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Pat.

IT is ordered by Court that advertisement be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at the August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against them.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t91

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Clark vs. Samuel Smith. } Original Attachment, levied on a negro man named Israel.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be had against him at the August term, 1826.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

John Springs vs. Samuel Smith. } Original Attachment, levied on a negro boy named Planter, 14 years old.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

P. Barringer vs. Saml. F. Love. } Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County—May Sessions, 1826.

James Cowan vs. Saml. F. Love. } Attachment levied in the hands of Eli Springs, and him summoned as garnishee.

IT is ordered by Court that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next August term, 1826, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12½ cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.....MAY 24.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, rose and said, he thought it his duty, at this late stage of the session, to offer a resolution for consideration, not with the intention of its being acted on at the present session, but at an early period of the next session, he should call the attention of the Senate to the subject, and seriously impress on their consideration its importance. Mr. H. then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report such rules and regulations of the Senate as may be expedient—

1st. To require the President of the Senate to call a member to order, and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the Senate.

2. To make further provision to prevent any member from interrupting a member speaking.

3. To provide that no member shall indulge in remarks, or in debate, previous to submitting a motion or resolution, until such member shall have read such motion or resolution in his place.

4. To make further provision to prevent members from speaking indecorously or disrespectfully of other members.

5. To prohibit any member from charging a member of the House of Representatives with a crime or offence.

6. To inquire whether it is proper that a member should charge any officer of the Government with an impeachable offence.

7. To inquire how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow disrespectful language to a stranger invited into the Senate.

8. To inquire how far, and in what cases, it ought to be permitted to a member to speak disrespectfully of the dead.

9. To inquire whether, by the existing rules, a member has a right to retain a paper or document which he acknowledges to be in his possession, of a public character, or which he may have read in debate, and whether any further provision be necessary to obtain such paper or document when the Senate may deem it proper.

And that the committee report such rules and regulations on any or all of these inquiries, as, under existing circumstances, may be expedient.

Mr. Randolph moved that they be considered now.

The President said, the rule was, that when a member offered a resolution, if he did not desire its consideration, it would lie one day on the table.

Mr. Holmes said, he had stated distinctly, he did not know that he should call them up during the present session, but that he should urge their consideration at an early period of the ensuing session.

Mr. Randolph said, if it is in order, I should like to move some instructions to this committee, or to a committee, which I will try to read.

I move that it is inconsistent with the rights and privileges of the States to vest in the Vice-President, or the Pesident of the Senate, the power of calling a member of the Senate to order whether subject to an appeal to the Senate, or not.

I move you, sir, that no further provision is necessary to prevent any member from interrupting a member speaking, because I never knew it to be done, except in the friendly manner in which it has been done between the gentleman from Kentucky and myself.

No further provision is necessary to prevent any member of the Senate from indulging in remarks in debate previous to submitting a motion or resolution, till such a member shall have read such motion or resolution in his place, because such provision would be inconsistent with one of the highest rights of this body, and introduce into this body a practice, under which has crept into other bodies, the rule that a majority shall have an imprimatur, a veto, on motions in the House. No further provision is necessary to prevent members speaking indiscreetly or disrespectfully of other members.—To say any thing further on this subject, would be a libel on this body.

No further provision will be necessary for preventing any member from charging a member of the H. of Representatives with crime or offence, for the best of all reasons, that he may be deputed, in his high, solemn, and sacred duty here, to charge a member of the House of Representatives, yea even the presiding officer of that House, with crime and offence, or any officer of the Government, from the highest to the lowest. To prevent that, is to put us prostrate at the foot-stool of power, where some hereafter may be disposed to fly to cover their disgrace.

It is unnecessary to inquire whether it is proper to prevent that any member should charge any officer in the Government with an impeachable offence. And why? Because it becomes necessary for us, when the other branch of the Government is negligent of its duty, to sound the alarm, and to show the People they are sleeping at their posts.

It is not necessary to inquire how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow disrespectful language to a stranger invited into the Senate. This would apply, I suppose, to the case of the famous editor of the Boston Centinel. So far from feeling any disposition, when that person or any other person comes here, it is the *duty* of every Senator to put the stigma of reprobation on him, and through him on the Senator who introduced him.

Mr. Lloyd—Do you apply that personally to me? I introduced Major Russell, and I am responsible to the Senate—I am responsible to you individually, if you please. I know nothing in the character of that gentleman that should prevent his being admitted into this assembly—he was, if he is not at this moment, a Senator in Massachusetts. I introduced him; and I repeat, I am responsible to the Senate, to you individually—I shun no responsibility.

Mr. Randolph.—You shall shun none to me, sir, when you owe it to me.

Mr. Lloyd.—I shall, because I will shun none.

Mr. King, of Alabama, called to order.

The President required the Senator calling to order to reduce the exceptionable words to writing.

Mr. King said it was not necessary to reduce the words to writing.

Mr. Randolph.—I should have called to order myself.

The President.—The gentleman from Virginia will take his seat until the Chair decides. The words must be taken down. The Chair directs the Senator from Alabama to reduce the words to writing.

Mr. King.—I cannot reduce them to writing for the reason assigned. It was only necessary to check the gentlemen when they were giving way to effervescence of feeling.

The President.—The gentleman from Alabama will take his seat.

Mr. Randolph.—Am I at liberty to go on? The disorder consisted in the interruption of me. I allowed it through the comity and courtesy that ought to be shown to every member on this floor. I allowed it because of the character of the interruption on the part of the gentleman from Mass. The words of the gentleman from Massachusetts cannot be misunderstood; they cannot be misapprehended—they are technical—they demand no other reply than that I have given to the gentleman, and which, when he shall be permitted to use that language to me here, I will give to him, or to any man on earth, here or elsewhere.

M. Lloyd rose.

The President asked if the gentleman from Mass. made any call to order.

Mr. Lloyd said, No. He wished to inquire whether one Senator had a right to rise and state the conduct of another, without that Senator having a right to reply instanter?

The President said he regretted exceedingly the occurrence which had taken place. The Chair had no authority but what was vested in the Chair by the rule of the Senate itself. What said the rule of the Senate? If a member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the President may be the better enabled to judge of the matter. The Chair had no power beyond the rules of the Senate. It would stand in the light of a usurper, were it to attempt to exercise such a power; it was too high a power for the Chair. The Senator calling to order must comply. If the Senator from Mass. or the Senator from Alabama, choose to comply with the rule, the gentleman from Virginia would remain in his seat till the words were reduced to writing. If either of the gentlemen declined it, the gentleman from Virginia might proceed.

Mr. Randolph resumed. I should have to file a cross bill myself in that case; there were words I would have reduced to writing: words that are technical among men of honor. It is unnecessary to inquire how far and in what cases a Senator ought to be permitted to speak disrespectfully of the dead. I shall take the liberty of speaking disrespectfully of Nero, Domitian, & the rest of the host of worthies though they be dead when I see fit

It is unnecessary to inquire, whether, by the existing rules, a member has a right to retain a paper or documents, he acknowledges to be in his possession, of a public character, which he may have read in debate, and whether any further proceedings be necessary to obtain such paper or documents, when the Senate deem it proper. I should have taken no notice of this string of resolutions, but I am compelled to go to Baltimore in the course of the day; the carriage is at the door which is to carry me away. It is a matter of notoriety, and but for my duty here, to be discharged towards the Senate, in relation to the Committee, and the resolution I have submitted, I should have been in Baltimore. I shall go there with the leave of the Senate; I shall pursue my course unchanged; but I say, sir, there is an insinuation in the last resolution, which is rebutted by my resolution, and perperly rebutted. I say no such fact exists. I deny it most peremptorily. Mr. R. having taken his seat—

The President rose, and expressed his deep regret that any occurrence had taken place in this body, calculated to destroy its harmony. The Chair, he said, would never assume any power not vested in it, but would ever show firmness in exercising those powers that were vested in the Chair. The rule was most explicit as to words spoken; the Chair could not make it more plain; it would be unworthy to occupy the seat which it held, if it could observe any other rule than that prescribed by the Senate itself.—Those rules had guided the Chair, and it would apply them rigidly to every one as far as its power extended.

Mr. Randolph.—And I shall submit cheerfully, because I always submit to justice and order.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Randolph having been read, he said, let them lie on the table till next session, when I shall say a word or two about them.

The resolutions were then laid on the table.

From the American Farmer.

AGRICULTURE.

Manures.—"Where vegetable substances are decomposed by fermentation, there is a quick union of oxygen and carbon; and this carbonic acid gas, called formerly fixed air, rises up in vapor, and flies away. But when this process goes on more slowly, as in a dunghill lately turned over, or in black garden mould lately turned over, and thus exposed to the air, much of which remains in the cavities of the hot bed or border, this carbonic acid is slowly produced, and is absorbed by vegetable roots, I suppose in its fluid state, or dissolved in water, before it requires so much heat as to rise in the atmosphere in form of gas. This carbonic acid gas in its fluid tate, or dissolved in water, not in its aerial or gaseous state, is the principal food of plants, as appears, because their solid fibres consist principally of carbon, and their fluids of water."—*Darwin's Physilogia, x. 5.*

This explains the importance of excluding heat and air (necessary agents in fermentation) from yard dung, by a good coat of straw and stalk litter, or by a covering of earth, until the farmer is ready to cart it to his field; and of immediately covering it with the plough, and planting upon the soil; for it should not be forgotten that *long* manure is best applied to hoed crops, and after nourishing these, it is as useful for small grains, as the *rotted* manure that has fermented in the yard.

Advantages of stirring the soil.—"The azote [nitrogen] of the atmosphere, when air is confined in the interstices of the soil newly turned over by the plough or spade, contributes to the production of the nitrous acid by its union with the oxygen of the atmosphere with which it was before only diffused, or with the much greater source of oxygen from the decomposing waters of the soil. At the same time another part of the abundant azote combines with the hydrogen of the decomposing water of the soil, and produces ammonia, or volatile alkali; which contributes to the vegetables many ways, as already described."—*Ib.*

This explains one of the benefits resulting from often stirring the ground among growing crops. Farmers of the old school cautiously avoid hoeing their crops in a dry time, and often carry the error so far, as to refrain from extirpating the weeds during a drought, under the idea that both operations dissipate the little moisture in the soil, and that weeds are beneficial in protecting it from the intense rays of the sun. Science, as well as pratice, has demonstrated, that crops are materially benefited by having the earth frequently stirred with the plough, harrow, or cultivator, even in the dryest season, provided it is not uselessly raised in hills and ridges; and that the benefit is increased if the operation is performed while the dew is on the ground. Cabbages, ruta baga, &c. will grow better in a field where this operation is frequently performed with a plough, &c. than in a better soil in a garden where the hoe is less used. Curwen's experiments are conclusive as to the utility of frequent ploughings. He put cabbages on a few acres of stiff clay, and the plants had a very meagre appearance till he put the plough to work; but by the frequent use of this, in both directions of the field, the crop became astonishingly great, notwithstanding dry weather, and many cabbages weighed 50 pounds. Another well authenticated fact in point, took place 20 miles from me.

A field had been worn out by tillage, and the proprietor gave a poor neighbor permission to try a crop upon it. As the latter was a day laborer, he had no time to plough except before sunrise. He persevered in this way until he got a crop of wheat, which to the astonishment of the neighborhood, turned out very abundant in its product. This could be ascribed to no other cause than turning the soil repeatedly while the dew was upon it.

General Intelligence.

The following extract, says the National Journal, we find in the New-York American, of Monday. It seems to corroborate the opinions contained in the article we published on Wednesday from the London Traveller, of the probability of an immediate commencement of hostilities, on the part of Russia. The new reign in Russia commences under circumstances of a very portentous aspect:

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 13th.

"Matters are going on smoothly here.—Even the monied affairs are returning to their accustomed regularity. Ministers are strong and popular; and not a little elated at the success of their new principal of trade. The return of the Duke of Wellington is anxiously expected. It is supposed he left St. Petersburg immediately after the funeral of Alexander: if so, he is now on his way. His experience and sagacity will have enabled him to judge of the condition of Russia, which is here thought to be one of great difficulty. I heard, from the best authority, that more than fourteen thousand persons were under arrest—some of them of the noblest and best families in Russia. No executions have yet taken place: a fact that evinces most strongly the difficulty of the conjuncture. This hesitation proves, though it is attempted to be concealed, the extent of the defection; and the alarm caused by the high character of the persons connected with it.—To pardon or to punish might, under these circumstances, be alike fatal.—Notwithstanding the pacific disposition of Nicholas, a war seems to be the only remedy for the fire that surrounds him. When the Pretorian bands are masters, the law they prescribe must be obeyed: with Turkey, therefore, must war, in all probability, be made. Constantinople may be pillaged, and Greece relieved from the Ottoman power. This will give vent to the rebellious spirit which seems to have infected all classes; extend the limits of the empire; and preserve, for the present, the imperial throne. The Holly Alliance, and, above all, England, will not see this, without apprehension and jealousy; but, in what way they can avert or successfully oppose the war, it is not easy to perceive. The king has been lately severely attacked with fever and some inflammatory symptoms, but is again convalescent. He has kept himself much in retirement at Windsor, but is expected in London towards the end of the month, to remain till the dissolution of Parliament, which is looked for about the first of June."

The Boston Courier gives the following particulars in addition to the extract we made from that paper on Wednesday:

"Russia.—The intelligence from Europe, by the arrival here of the British ship Arcadia, on Thursday night, and which was briefly noticed in our paper of yesterday, is of an interesting character. The opinion at London evidently is that war is approaching. All the accoun s from the north are said to be of a warlike aspect. Admiral Greigh, the commander-in-chief of the Russian naval forces, had been recalled to St. Petersburg, to report the actual condition of the forces under him, and to make the necessary preparations for putting to sea The movements of the two grand Russian armies were said to be of a remarkable nature, having for their ultimate object the concentration of the troops, for the purpose of approaching with advantage the provinces of Bessarabia. Different corps of cavalry had been reinforced, and were to be joined by the Hetman of the Cossacks, and be ready to commence the campaign at the first intimation. The Duke of Wellington and the Austrian minister had urged every possible argument to avert the storm. The Duke had concluded his mission; and it had been announced in Paris that he had left St Petersburg, and was every moment expected at Calais."

England.—The accounts of commercial embarrassments and private distresses, are indeed melancholy.—Letters received in London on the 18th from Manchester, carried intelligence of the re-appearance of distress in that place. Between 40 and 50,000 persons were out of employ, and many almost in a state of starvation. The want of orders by the manufacturers was assigned as the cause of the unfortunate recurrence of these distressing events. Unexampled misery reigned among the wretched manufacturers at Blackburn. Thousands and tens of thousands were without sustenance or bread. Whole families in that district were dying of want. The moan of famine met the agonized ear from famished fathers and starving children. It appears from the proceedings of a public meeting, held on the 7th, in the Sessions House of Blackburn, and detailed in a respectable government paper, that for nine weeks previous, about fourteen thousand individuals had been fed by public charity! That whole families had been found without food, money or work, and that the most heart-rendering scenes of distress were daily witnessed. The roll of misery was still increasing, without any immediate propect of employment for the sufferers, and the committee implore the aid of the benevolent to assuage the overpowering want and stop the cries of famine. In the village of Bullock Smithy, there are 582 weavers, 459 are totally out of employment; many large families being entirely dependent on a very inadequate allowance by the township, to prevent their starving. At New-Church, the parish relief for persons out of work, varies from 9d. to 1s. 3d. a week. The farmers complain daily of this distress, and say they cannot pay their rents. The stagnation in the lace-trade is said to be beyond all precedent. From the improvement in machinery, lace is so much reduced in price, that those who formerly earned 8s. or 10s. a week, can now earn but 2s. 6d. or 3s. The state of trade in Leicester did not improve. In one parish alone, 1100 families were living on the small pittances *doled* out by the parish.

We have received our file of the Mexican *Aguila* down to the 10th ult. It contains scarcely any matter of moment.—Mr. Poinsett, our minister, celebrated the birth day of Washington, by a brilliant entertainment at his house, at which all the *corps diplomatique* and the heads of the government were present in full costume. We perceive that the public writers and authorities continue to apply the term *Congress* to the meeting at Panama. No doubt, they will amend their phraseology, when they hear of Colonel Benton's politico-philological researches into the subject. It is proposed by a Mexican writer to give the first episcopal see to the Abbe de Pradt, in testimony of gratitude for his writings in favor of American liberty. *Nat. Gaz.*

The Mexican writers, who advocate an expedition against the Spanish power in Cuba, dwell upon the extreme prudence and caution, with which it should be conducted in reference to the slaves in that island, so as to prevent insurrection or disorder on their part, and any "unfavorable change in the agricultural and mercantile system of the colony." The expectation is expressed that the condition of the slaves and colored people may be improved in time, but the idea of emancipating them speedily, or at all, does not appear to be entertained.—*ib.*

Extract of a letter from Coquimbo, (Chili) Jan. 26.—"All the province is completely taken up by the newly discovered silver mines, probably the richest ever discovered. One mine, the richest, has been in operation about two months—as yet they have only gone about 9 yards into it, and it is estimated that the owner has already realized from one to two hundred thousand dollars for what cost him $800 to work. There are now about 150 mines in operation, within 40 miles of this city. There are here three English Mining Companies, and two more daily expected, and instead of working the mines they are speculating and buying up all the copper they can get hold of, paying 16¼ a 16½ dollars per qtl. in advance, the copper to be delived in Jan. 1827. The Galen, of Baltimore, came out here, with doubloons, and could not get a single qtl. of copper without waiting three months, and was obliged to pay 16, on board, for all."

The Panama Mission.—Intelligence has been received, that, as the sickly season is approaching, and as certain nations have delayed sending their representatives so long, the organization of the Congress at Panama, will be postponed until October next. In the mean time, the President, as we understand, says the N. Y. Commercial, has left it to the option of Mr. Sergeant and Mr. Rochester, (the Secretary of Legation) to remain at home until autumn, or repair thither immediately, as they choose. Both have decided upon spending the summer in the United States, and despatches will accordingly be sent to Mr. Anderson, by an officer who has arrived in New York, whence he will embark with all convenient speed. *Balt. Patriot.*

Prospect of Peace between Spain and her late Colonies.—A letter from Carthagena, of April 13th, (received by way of Mobile,) states that a French frigate had arrived from Brest, with Commissioners from the government of France to the Congress of Panama, and with authority, as was supposed, to form a treaty with Colombia. The letter adds, "*there are very great expectations that Spain will very soon follow the example of France.*"

The editors of the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, say this information corresponds with a statement made by a member of Congress, who passed through New York on Wednesday. He said there was a fair prospect that the negociations for a reconciliation between Spain and the South American states, would shortly be brought to a successful issue; and added, as we understand, that the governments of the latter counties, had signified their readiness to stipulate that Cuba shall not be molested, on condition that Spain ceases her warfare and acknowledges their independence. *ib.*

Colombia.—A law has passed the Congress prohibiting persons of either sex from dedicating themselves to a monastic life, until they have attained the age of twenty-five years.

In a reply (attributed to Mr. Canning) to Sir Walter Scott's newspaper essays against certain projects of the British ministry concerning Scotland, we remark this pleasant anecdote:

"A worthy Scottish gentleman, a member of the House of Commons, well known to you and to me, was one evening endeavouring to move the compassion of the House with a lamentation very similar to your's, over the abolition of a certain class of offices in Scotland, and among others, of *one* which he thought it almost treason and impiety to have abolished: '*abolished,*' exclaimed the late Mr. Whitbread, 'so far from this office being *abolished,* I apprehend it is actually filled at this moment with great credit to himself and advantage to the public, by the honourable complainant himself.' Aweel! rejoined the Caledonian, nothing disconcerted, aweel! I'll nae wrangle wi'ye about the office itself; but I say, the old salary is aboleeshed, and that's far waur!" *Nat. Gaz.*

What is called the Prefectoral Police of Paris costs the government upwards of a million of dollars per annum, besides levying certain taxes itself in the course of its operations. The consumption of the principal articles of food by that metropolis, in 1825, amounted in value, according to the official calculations, to two hundred and twenty-seven millions of francs, about forty-five million of dollars.

House Wreckers.—There is a custom in Dublin, which for its boldness and impudence exceeds any thing we ever read of. In many parts of that city the tenants pull down the houses and carry away the materials. Mr. Ellis, M. P. for Dublin, presented a petition to Parliament, praying for an act to prevent it. He said that the practice was carried to an enormous extent, and that he knew one individual who had *lost fifty houses that way!* He gave notice of bringing in a bill to remedy the evil. A Dublin journal adds: "Indeed, we do not wonder that the worthy member should feel rather sore on this subject, as we remember that not long since, when he went to seek for his rents arising out of some houses in Fisher lane, he was informed that the *houses had totally disappeared six weeks before.*"

The Indian Tribes.—From information recently given to the War Department, we are induced to believe that the condition of the Indians generally is most deplorable.

We learn from the letter of Colonel Brooke, to the Department, that many of the Florida Indians have *died of starvation.* A letter more recently written, by Gen. Clark, superintendent of Indian Affairs, informs the Department, that many of the "Osages, Sioux, and many others," during several seasons of the year are so distressed by famine, "that they die for want of food; and the *living child is often buried with the dead mother,* because no one can spare it as much food as would sustain it through its helpless infancy."

What pictures for a people who call themselves Christian! After submitting for nearly two centuries to our system of *legalized robberies,* the Indians are reduced to a state that renders life a burden; and rather than that their tender offspring should become the subjects of the same wrongs, the grave is made the sequel of their wretchedness. Oh! ye mothers! sit ye by the river of Babylon and weep. See the horrid spectacle—a living infant in the fond embrace of a once living mother: surrounded by a miserable multitude looking upon the scene, and inquiring, "Why abodest thou among the sheep-folds, or hearest the bleatings of the flocks." *St. Augustine Herald.*

A Coroner's inquest was held last week, on the body of a negro, who died suddenly at the House of Correction. We understand the verdict was, that he died of debility. In the afternoon, the body was inspected by two medical gentlemen, who were unable to satisfy themselves of the cause of his death. There was a general disease of the viscera,—a tuberculous state of the liver and mesenteric glands, and a large quantity of fluid in the (pericardium) heart case. It is very remarkable, that this man spoke five languages, correctly and fluently; could repeat Shakspeare from beginning to end, and possessed, besides this, an uncommon fund of drollery. During the greater part of Napoleon's wars he was a servant to different officers of distinction, where he had an opportunity of acquiring information and perfecting himself in waggishness. Intemperance was probably the cause of his death, resulting in a general disease and disorganization of important organs. *Boston Traveller.*

An affray took place, with pistols, a few days since, at Edgefield Court House between Col. John Bacon and Col. E. Simkins, jr. in which the former was slightly wounded in the foot, and the latter very seriously, having received his antagonist's ball through the lower part of the abdomen and out at the left hip. Though the friends of Col. Simkins were very apprehensive of his safety at first, it is said, that contrary to the report of his death, he will probably recover from the wound. The causes which led to the unfortunate dispute, and the circumstances attending its termination, we have received from no authentic source, and therefore, do not feel ourselves justified in noticing them at all.

Georgia Courier.

Time Lost.—The Madison, Maine, Recorder, in speaking of a late term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in that county says—"The criminal business was cut short by the escape of one Green, who had been committed, six or eight weeks before the Circuit Court, for breaking open the store of Mr. J. Clark, of New Woodstock. Soon after he was committed, he became unwell, a respectable physician attended him, at the expense of the county, but he grew gradually worse, until at length little hopes were entertained of his recovery. He became pale and emaciated, had a severe cough, a furred tongue, and all the necessary symptoms of severe disease. The humane feelings of the gaoler were excited, and as it was necessary for the invalid to have more care than the family could bestow, a boy by the name of Caulkins, confined on a conviction of petit larceny, was put into the room to attend him; as he became apparently worse and was not expected to live many days, the door of the room was left unlocked. Of this both the prisoners availed themselves, and in the prospect of regaining his liberty, & restoring his health, Mr. Green laid aside his fever, swallowed his cough, tore the fur from his tongue, and taking the gaoler's new coat by way of *keep sake,* bade adieu to pills and potions, and deliberately marched off, with his nurse kindly bearing him company. The surprise of the gaoler at the discovery of the trick may be imagined, but the doctor's amazement was the greatest. He had not only lost a patient, but one who had lived to runaway, in the very teeth of his prediction that he must die. The rogues took their way to the north, stole two horses in Augusta, but were promptly pursued and overtaken near Martinsburgh, from whence they were conducted back, and are now safely lodged in their former quarters. Green will now be in confinement until the next court of oyer and terminer, so that in reality he lost time by fooling Death and the Doctor."

Novel Occurrence.—On Wednesday a black and a mulatto girl had a quarrel in Philadelphia, in which the latter struck the former with a sad iron. They were both taken before a magistrate, and a white girl as a witness. The mulatto girl, unperceived by any one but the black girl, unsheathed a long shap pointed knife, and drove it directly at the black girl—she was, however, but slighty wounded. Another lounge was instantly made, and the black girl stepping aside, the knife penetrated the upper part of the inside of the thigh of the white girl about four inches, making a most dangerous wound. The black girl now threw the knife directly at the Magistrate, but, happily, did not hit him. She was now seized, tied, and committed to prison. We understand she declared that her intention was to have killed the black girl, and that she regretted she had not accomplished her object. *Demo. Press.*

During a recent thunderstorm near Richmond, a man and his child took refuge under a tree from the rain. A flash of lightning struck the tree, and killed the father, but the child which he held in his arms was not injured. After he fell, the child made its way more than a hundred yards, and said its father was asleep.

George Washington Smith, was arrested in Albany in March last on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the Mail between Baltimore and Philadelphia,—he having deposited thirteen post notes of 500 dollars each, in the bank in New-York, and was subsequently acquitted of the charge, the deposit of the notes having been made three days before the robbery was committed. Upon this acquittal he was immediately committed for stealing the post notes from J. D. P. Ogden at Nashville, Tenn. (an account of which we published some weeks since.) On the 17th ult. he was carried before Judge Duer of the Court of Equity in Albany, on a writ of habeas corpus, to shew cause why he should be discharged, on the following grounds, 1st, that the prisoner could only be tried for the offence in question, in the state of Tennessee, and not in New-York; secondly, that, as no demand had been made of the prisoner by the Executive of Tennessee, and sufficient time having elapsed for making that demand, he ought to be discharged. These positions having been sustained, Judge Duer discharged the prisoner accordingly. *Balt. Pat.*

A touch of the marvellous!—The Zanesville Republican states, that Mr. Larrison, the carrier of the M'Conelsville mail, was caught in the storm of the 28th ult. and he, together with his mail bag and buffalo robe, were actually *blown from the horse,* but received no injury !!!

A young man by the name of Tallman Olmsted, by occupation a tanner and shoe maker, left his parents about twenty-five years ago, and has not been heard of for the last fifteen years. His aged mother, Mrs. Comfort Olmsted, now residing in the town of Durham, Greene county, New-York, requests information respecting him, and that the printers in the United States would please to notice this in their respective papers.

Catskill Recorder.

Devotional Somnium.—A case of this description is thus noticed in the Onondago N. Y. Register:

There is at present to be witneseed, in the town of Otisco, in this county, an instance of what Doctor Mitchell calls "devotional somnium," scarely second to the celebrated case of Rachel Baker. Simeon Watson, a hard labouring, industrious man, aged about 30, of athletic habits, a sanguine temperament, about a month since commenced preaching in his sleep. The fit (as it is unquestionably a disease) commences immediately after laying down in the evening and continues until the usual religious exercises of a meeting are concluded. Mr. Watson is a pious, respectable member of the Baptist Soccity, and during the past winter has been much engaged in an awakening which has existed in that vicinity. Soon after retiring to rest he apparently falls asleep. In a few moments he is seized with strong spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the chest and limbs—always groans, and sometimes as if in great distress, and when this paroxysm subsides, commences preaching or rather praying. Our informant terms it preaching, because in his "somnium," he always terms it so himself, whereas Miss Baker when in that state always declined having her exhortations termed preaching assigning the scriptural reason, that women ought not to preach. Mr. Watkins commences with a prayer of ordinary length—then names some passage of scripture as a text, from which he discourses fluently, and quite connectedly, and closes with another prayer. He is totally insensible as to what is passing around, nor can he be awakened until the paroxysm leaves him. Some at first were sceptical; but trials were made sufficient to convince the most incredulous. During the existence of the paroxysm, his hands are so fully clenched together as deeply to indent them with his fingers, and cause the blood to stagnate under his nails. Miss Baker's hands used to be motionless by her side, yet she, like Mr. Watson, used to move her head on the pillow as if addressing an audience. In the midst of an exhortation, Rachel would pause to answer a question, and then correctly proceed; but Mr. Watson cannot be diverted from his subject. In short, this state of the human body, and mind, must be deemed one of great singularity and interest; and one which as it has never been fully investigated and explained, opens a wild field for the religious and philosophical enquirer.

Seven or eight hundred persons of colour have, for some time, been under the care of the North-Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, being persons who had been released from servitude by members of that society. Attention to so large a number had become not only troublesome but expensive; and it was consequently determined, at their last yearly meeting, to submit to them the choice of going to Liberia, to Hayti, or to the western states. On consulting with them, it appered that 316 were inclined to go to Liberia, 120 to Hayti, and 100 to the western states, about 100, from local attachments, or other causes, chose to remain. About 60 sailed for Liberia a few months since. Dr. Geo. Swaim, agent for the Yearly Meeting, passed through this place on Thursday last on his way to Beaufort, for the purpose of superintending the shipment of those destined for Hayti. It is expected that arrangements will be made with the American Colonization Society in the course of the summer, for the removal to Liberia those of them who are disposed to return to the land of their fathers. *Hillsboro Recorder.*

It is said that Mr. Sweetzer, of South Reading, who lately drew the $10,000 prize came by his ticket in a very singular way. He had been unfortunate, and to assist him some of his neighbors made a note, on which to raise some money to assist him in business. The broker to whom he applied to cash his note in Boston, was also a lottery vender, and he refused to cash it unles the holder would receive a portion of the amount in tickets. Finding he must fail or comply, he took the tickets, and one of them was the fortunate number. *U. S. Gaz.*

Flour Market.—Western flour is now selling in New-York and in Albany, at the unprecedented low price of $3 75 per bbl. Though we are consumers, and not sellers, we should feel much pleasure in announcing a rise of this important article. The depression in the wheat and flour market, and the high price of transportation, &c. affect, very visibly, the whole course of the western trade.—The Rochester Repulican states that in consequence of the pressure of the times, and the promises held out by Messrs. H. Gates and Co. of Montreal, several of the manufacturers at Rochester have been induced to send a part of their stock in that direction, notwithstanding its entrance into the province is burthened with heavy duties: and that the consequence has been that a considerable proportion of the Genesee flour has been diverted from its usual destination.

Albany Argus.

At the late session of the Legislature of Louisiana, an act was passed prohibiting the further introduction of Slaves into that State for sale.

Washington's Tomb.—Having published a few evening's since from the National Journal at Washington, a statement concerning the alleged ill-treatment experienced by a party of gentlemen, members of Congress, who went to visit Mount Vernon, but were prohibited from landing there, it is but justice to state, that according to a writer in the Alexandria Phœnix Gazette, the cause of these gentlemen being disapponted in their visit was, that they had selected Sunday, as the day for making it. Judge Washington has given public notice, that on Sundays he must decline to admit any one at Mount Vernon, and had informed the captains of steam-boats in particular, that he would be obliged on that day to refuse admission to all persons. After such a notification there was such an obvious impropriety in the course adopted by the members of Congress, who are certainly not exempt from the obligations of society and good breeding, that any censure in the case must attach rather to them than to the occupant of Mount Vernon. *N. Y. Amer.*

Mr. Cooper, the Novelist, and his family, have taken passage for London, in the Hudson, which sailed from New York on the first of June.

Messrs. Jenckes and Van Slyke have contracted to cut and completely finish the canal from the Savannah to the Ogechee rivers, at $8,000 per mile; the work to be completed by the 1st of January, 1828. The length of this canal is sixteen miles. The cost was estimated by Colonel Clinton at 162,676; but the sum named in the contract is but $140,800; so that the canal will be completed for $21,876 less than the estimate of the Engineer.

A Grand Explosion.—To answer a double purpose of celebrating the next anniversary of our Independence and making improvements, some of the citizens of Ulster county, New York, intend to charge a large rock with *two thousand* pounds of gunpowder, and it is expected that the report of the explosion will be heard over a great part of the New England States. *Salem Observer.*

Counterfeit Fifty Cent Bills, of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, are now in circulation.—They are pretty well executed, and calculated to deceive persons not generally conversant in Bank Bills. *Chas. Cou.*

The documents relating to the claim on France, which the Senate has ordered to be printed, will weigh *twenty-six pounds and a half.*

The best of the joke is. that the members of Congress will each have to pay postage on this immense mass of paper, if not forwarded as directed within sixty days after the adjournment. The franking privilege is limited to that period. *Philad. Gazette.*

A bill has passed both houses of Congress allowing the state of Maryland, $114.000 interest for money borrowed by that State for the public service during the late war.

The Bible Society of Philadelphia, during the eighteenth year of their operation, terminating in this month, stereotyped 10,000 English Bibles; imported five hundred German Bibles, and five hundred New Testaments, from Hamburg, and distributed 9154 copies in the English, French, German, Hebrew, Welsh, and Portuguese languages, throughout most of the States, the West Indies, South America, and the Burman empire.

From the Albany Augus, May 21.

Spirit of the Times.—On Sunday morning the canal boat Eclipse, Mr. Caleb Blodget, captain and owner, arrived in this city via Lake Erie and the canal, direct from Ohio, with a cargo of Whiskey, pork and potash. She left Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on Thursday week, towed by the steam boat Henry Clay to Buffalo or Black Rock. The horses were taken across the country, (a distance of about 125 miles) to Buffalo. She is a fine well-built boat of the largest dimensions. We understand that another from the same State and of similar dimensions, is on the way. The Eclipse left Buffalo with twenty-four passengers, eight of whom came through. She is the first from Ohio.—Perhaps a stronger illustration of the spirit of the age—the facilities of intercourse afforded by our works of improvement between very remote parts of the Union, and the prevalent disposition to make the utmost application of them, cannot be easily given.

Milk—We learn that an enterprising farmer in a neighbouring town has agreed to furnish a family in this town (consisting of about 150 persons) with from 100 to 120 quarts of milk per day for a year, (Sundays excepted) at 2½ cents per quart the greater part of the year, and 3 cents in the winter. We have no doubt that this contract will be advantageous to both parties. It is seldom that milk is worth more than 2 cents per quart to manufacture into butter and cheese, including the meat made from the skim milk, whey, &c. An English writer lays down as a general rule that it requires nine quarts of milk to make a pound of butter, and four quarts and one fourth for a pound of good cheese. It is said that milk used fresh affords near twice as much nourishment as when made into cheese, or converted into meat. The farmer alluded to will receive in a year about 900 dollars from the sale of the milk of 20 to 25 cows (kept farrow through the year) and for several months will have a surplus of milk for other purposes. The trouble and expense of bringing this article six or seven miles to market will be considerable, but not much more, perhaps, than would attend the production of butter and cheese.—*Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1826.

NATIONAL JUBILEE.

At a meeting of the citizens of Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Jubilee of Freedom—

On motion of Maj. McComb, Joseph Wilson was called to the chair, and John Irwin appointed secretary—on motion, a committee, consisting of Joseph M'Connaughey, James H. Blake and Wm. Smith, was appointed to contract for a dinner, and make other necessary arrangements; and Joseph Wilson, John Irwin and Lemuel Bingham were appointed a committee to prepare 24 toasts for the occasion.

On motion of W. J. Alexander, it was resolved, that a Ball be given on the occasion; and that Thomas B. Smartt, Doct. P. C. Caldwell, Maj. McComb, Wm. J. Alexander, Doct. J. D. Boyd and David Parks, be appointed managers.

JOHN IRWIN, *Secretary.*

The Committee of Arrangements subsequently waited on Elam Alexander, Esq. who consented to deliver an Oration; and on Joseph Wilson, Esq. who consented to read the Declaration of Independence.

The Dinner will be furnished by Mr. Watson; and the Ball in the evening by Mr. Dinkins.

The first session of the 19th Congress closed on the 22d ult. during which 89 public and 67 private acts were passed, besides several resolutions. Of this session it may be truly said, that much has been left undone which ought to have been done, and many things have taken place, calculated to impair the dignity of the national legislature, to lessen the respect felt for it by the people, and to bring discredit on our republican institutions, in the estimation of foreign nations.

Mr. *Alexander Smyth*, formerly commander of the army on the Canada frontier, and lately a representative in Congress from Virginia, is about to open a law school at Wythe Court-House, in that state, and pledges himself to qualify a student in six months to obtain a license. We do not question his ability to do what he promises, as licenses are as easily obtained now as diplomas, while *qualification* for either, is too much overlooked; yet the ability to redeem his pledge, we do not consider any recommendation of his school.

Suicide and Duelling.—The editor of the *National Aegis* suggests the expediency of requiring the "dead victims of the unnatural practice of suicide and the barbarous custom of duelling," to be delivered to the surgeons for dissection; and thinks that the rigid enforcement of such a regulation, except in cases of undoubted insanity, would in a great measure put a stop to the commission of these crimes. A law of this kind might probably operate as a check in some cases; but in general, we think it would prove inefficient. Duelling must first be rendered dishonorable, before it will cease; and when public sentiment, instead of countenancing it as gentlemanly and honorable, shall brand it with dishonor, it will fall into disuse without the aid of legislation.

Highway Robbery.—We learn that Mr. Charles Hart, tax collecter for York District, S. C. was waylaid about 11 miles below Yorkville, on Saturday morning, the 3d instant, and robbed of seven thousand dollars, which he was conveying to Columbia to deposit in the treasury. He was attacked by three white men, with their faces blackened, who first fired at him, and wounded him severely in the arm, then knocked him off from his horse and robbed him. His money was enclosed in a belt, which was fastened around his body—the robbers tore open his clothes to get at it, and in cutting it off they made several deep gashes in his side. It is also stated that two or three of his ribs were broken; but the reports are so contradictory, that it is difficult to ascertain all the facts.

Mr. Hart has sworn the robbery on three individuals, two of whom have been apprehended. One of them has heretofore borne a respectable character, and will, we are informed, endeavor to prove an *alibi*; we therefore forbear, at this time, to mention names.

The Georgia papers belonging to the Troup party, overflow with abuse of the President, on account of the new treaty with the Creeks—but their violence will recoil upon themselves. The vote in the Senate, on the ratification of the new treaty, and in the House of Representatives, on the appropriation to carry it into effect, affords a true index of the national sentiment; and while the conduct of the President in this unhappy business is thus approbated by the country, the slanders of Gov. Troup and his party cannot injure him. In reference to the old treaty, the less Gov Troup says about it, the better—it can escape censure only while it is permitted to rest in obscurity.

One of the most singular circumstances to which the Georgia and Creek Indian controversy has given birth, was developed in the National Intelligencer of yesterday. A Communication appeared in the National Journal of the 17th May, signed "John Ridge, Secretary Creek Delegation," which canvassed, freely, the language and proceedings of one of the Georgia members of Congress. We read the article and did not discover in it any thing half as disrespectful to any member of Congress, as the language used by some members of Congress was to the Creeks—Mr. Tattnall, member of Congress from Georgia, however, thought it worthy of an application to the Secretary of War, to "check" such "indignities as these indignities had been offered to the Georgia Delegation, under the eye of the Government." "the persons offering these indignities derive a consequence from being recognised by the government as official persons," and that "these persons (the Creek Delegation) are maintained here, (Washington,) and suffered to riot in luxury, at the expense of the public Treasury." It is proper to observe, that the honorable Gentleman complains of "the repeated insults which have been offered" to the members of the Georgia Delegation during the present and past administrations of the War Department, but specifies none but the above noticed. The answer of the secretary of War informs Mr. Tattnall that Mr. Barbour disapproved of the publication in question, that on their arrival, the Creek Delegation were told, "that the Department would see, with displeasure, any deportment on their part that would give offence justly to any one." Mr. Tattnall having said that the National Journal, in which the article appeared, "is regarded by the public as the leading administration paper," the Secretary replies, "The editor, availing himself of his privileges, publishes what he pleases on his own responsibility. Had I been consulted, I should have given my advice against that of which you complain. Beyond that you are aware it would be improper to interpose, and as unavailing, as improper." With reference to the complaint that the Indians were "rioting in luxury," the Secretary says, "the fact is, that both parties of the Creek delegation have been treated precisely alike, to each was assigned nine dollars per head a week, and the accounts against both for any indulgencies beyond the above allowance rejected." So it appears that Georgia and Virginia members of Congress may accuse any body and every body of treason, corruption, intrigue, &c. to the end of the vocabulary of bilingsgate, with impunity; but if an Indian or any body else dares to "bite his thumb" at them for it, the Department of War is required "*to stand by its arms.*" There appears to be firmness enough in the Departments at Washington to check such arrogance, and we are glad to see it checked on all occasions; for if these political Hotspurs were left to themselves, they would turn every honest man out of doors. *Balt. Patriot.*

The Washington City Telegraph of Monday contains the following communication—

To the Editor of the Washington Telegraph—

Sir: I am authorised by Mr. Randolph to say that his speeches which were delivered this session, and which have not yet been published, will be published this summer, and that, in the mean time, no blame is imputable to Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

Yours, THOMAS BENTON.

A degree of blame is certainly imputable still, to the editors of the National Intelligencer, who undertook to report to the nation, the *speeches delivered in Congress*, and who, from their knowledge of Mr. Randolph's character and the matter of his harangues, might have expected, when they put the stenographer's notes of them into his possession, that either he, or others, would return something materially different from what he had really declaimed.

The practice of furnishing the members of Congress with the short-hand reports, prior to the publication of any sketches of their speeches, in order to enable them to compose discourses *ex post facto*, is bad, inasmuch as it deprives the country of the genuine debates, and smacks of deception. In England, members of Parliament sometimes publish their speeches, but it is after the stenographer's work has appeared in the newspapers. It is not often that they enjoy the opportunity of previously revising the short-hand notes. In the case of Mr. Randolph, as no regular reports have been made of his effusions, scope remains for the assertion that, hitherto, they have been only caricatured; when, in fact, their incoherence, irrelevancy, rancor and coarseness have been but faintly exhibited. *Nat. Gazette.*

William Bristol has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Distrct Judge for the District of Connecticut, in the place of Pierpont Edwards, deceased.

William Crawford has, in a like manner, been appointed District Judge for the District of Alabama, in the place of Israel Pickens, declined.

On the 19th ult. Samuel A. Foote was chosen by the House of Assembly, in Connecticut, United States' Senator, for six years from the third of March, 1827, in the place of Mr. Edwards. Mr. Foote obtained 94 votes, and Mr. Bristol 84.—It will be recollected that Mr. Edwards was appointed by the Executive of the State, during the recess of the Legislature, to supply in the United States' Senate the seat rendered vacant by a vote of that body, declaring Mr. Lanman to be unconstitutionally elected, and was subsequently confirmed in his seat by the Legislature. The political and private conduct of Mr. Edwards, while a member of the House of Representatives, and subsequently, in his situation as Senator, have been uniformly such as to entitle him to the respect of all men. He has successfully sustained his own character and the reputation of his State.—Mr. Foote, who has been chosen for his successor, will be remembered as having occupied a seat in the House of Representatives of the eighteenth Congress. *Nat. Journal.*

From a report of the Secretary of State to Congress, it appears that the number of emigrants to the United States during the year ending first September, 1825, amount to 12,361.

The Committee of Appointments for the University of N. Carolina, asssembled at Chapel-Hill, on Tuesday last, to make choice of Professors of Modern Languages and Mathematics. For the first named Professorship, a French gentleman named *Hantz*, now residing near Boston, was selected; to the latter, Mr. James Philips, an Englishman, residing near New-York, was appointed. There were so many applicants and the testimonials they produced of their qualifications so flattering and abundant, that great difficulty, we understand, was experienced in effecting a choice. It may be well to state, that the Professorship of Modern Languages, is one recently created; the Mathematical Chair was vacated by the transfer of Professor Mitchell to the Chemical Chair, which had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Olmsted. *Raleigh Register.*

The last Mail brought us news of the death of the Honorable Nicholas Van Dyke, a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware. This estimable gentleman departed this life at Newcastle, on Sunday the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, which he endured with philosophy and a resigned spirit. He had been many years in public life, and no man ever entered it who bore throughout a more enviable character for high honor and integrity, illustrated by the most amiable and prepossessing manners.—In the bitterest of party times—embargo, war, and all—there was not, amongst all his political opponents, an individual who had unkind feelings towards him, though the influence of his talents and character was felt whenever he mingled in debate, which he did not unfrequently. He was the friend and associate of Bayard, (of itself high praise) and his politics were of the same cast as his.—*Nat. Int.*

DIED,

In Burke county, on the 23d ultimo, Major Robert Tate, aged 25.

TESTIMONY OF RESPECT.

The officers of the Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade of the 4th Division of North-Carolina militia, met in Charlotte on the 19th instant, when Col. Wm. N. Parks being called to the chair, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of their respect for the memory of their late commander, viz:—Surgeon *Thos. I. Johnson*, Adjutant *Daniel Coleman*, and Captain *John Hartt*. The committee, after retiring for a few minutes, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That in consequence of the much lamented death of our late commandant, Col. James A. Means, each officer of this regiment will wear crape on the left arm, for ninety days, and also, at our next general review; and that each captain suggest the propriety of the same to their respective companies.

Resolved, that the above be published in the Catawba Journal for three weeks.

Notice.

THE public are cautioned against trading for a number of notes, one given by me to J. McRum, the amount of which was seventy-one dollars and some cents, dated in the year 1822; the other notes to J. Williamson, neither amount nor date recollected. Having already paid these notes to Williamson, I am determined not to pay them again. THOS. B. SMITH.

3t89

THE MARKET.

Cheraw, June 2.—Apple Brandy, in demand, 45 a 00—Peach, 75; Bacon, 9 a 10; Cotton, 8 a9; Coffee, prime green, 20 a 22; Corn, scarce, 1 10 a 00; Flour, superfine, 6 a 7; Iron, 5 a 6; Lead, 10; Molasses, 40 a 42; Nails, cut 9 a 10; Powder, Dupont's, (keg) $8 a 9; Rum, Jamaica, 80 a $1; Shot, 2 75 a 3; Sugar, Muscovado, prime, 12 a 14—common, 9 a 11—Loaf, 20 a 25; Salt, Liverpool, 90 a 95—Turk's Island, 75 a 85; Steel, American, 8 a 0; Tallow, 8 a 10; Wheat, 100 a 1 25; Whiskey, 38 a 40.

For Sale, for Cash only,

Hogs' Lard, Whiskey in barrels,
Bacon, Sugar, Coffee,
Jamaica Rum, Northern Rum,
Best Madeira Wine, best Port Wine,
Paints, Medicines and Drugs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Bolting Cloths, and Fan Riddles. JOHN IRWIN.

June 9, 1826. 3t89r

Estate of Jno. Boyd, dec'd.

NOTICE is given to all those who gave their notes at the sale of Jno. Boyd, deceased, that the same have now become due, and that payment must be made before the first day of August next, or suit will be brought upon each, without respect to persons. No longer indulgence can or will be given.

P. BARRINGER, Adm'r.

Charlotte, June 8, 1826. 8t94

P. S. Mr. Wm. Smith, of this place, has all the papers belonging to said estate, in his hands, &c. P. B.

Books Missing.

THE person, or persons, who have the 2d volume of Hume's History of England, and the 1st volume of Sheppard's Touchstone, belonging to the subscriber, would oblige him by returning them immediately.

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

June 6, 1826. 3t89

State of North-Carolina,

Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1826.

Samuel Beaty and his wife Sally, and Lucy Boyd, Nancy & Rebecca, William & John Lazaway, minors, by their Guardian, *pendente lite*, Samuel Beaty, *vs.* John Davenport, William Davenport & Wesly Davenport, heirs at law of Wm. Davenport, dec. } Petition for Partition of lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Davenport, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by Court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal three times within six weeks, giving notice to the said John Davenport that he appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why partition should not be made according to law, of two tracts of land lying in Lincoln county, one of 240 acres and the other of 205 acres, of which the said William Davenport died leased and possessed, otherwise the said petition will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of the said Court at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1826, and in the 50th year of the Independence of the United States. LAWSON HENDERSON.

Charlotte Female Academy,

JUNE 1, 1826.

THE semi-annual examination of the students of this Institution, will take place on Thursday and Friday, the 15th and 16th instant, which will close the first Session. It is hoped that the patrons and friends of this infant Seminary will countenance it by their attendance;—the public are respectiully invited.

The second Session will commence on the Monday following.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For literature, for each student per session, $10
Ornamental, including drawing, painting, and needle-work, per do. $10
Music on the Piano, per do. $20

We are authorised to state that 8 or 10 young ladies can be boarded in the Academy at $50 per session, under the immediate care of the Tutor and Tutoress, they furnishing their bed-clothing and hand-towels. In every instance the money will be payable in advance.

By order of the Board,

2t R. I. DINKINS, *Sec'ry.*

Notice.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, held on the 19th day of May ultimo, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I shall sell at public auction, on the 12th day of July next, at the Court-House door, and on a credit of twelve months, the

HOUSES & LOTS

where John Boyd, dec'd. formerly resided, and now occupied by Washington Morrison, Esq.; together with two small tracts of land adjoining the town. Bonds and approved security will be required. Further particulars made known on the day of sale, if required. THOS. BOYD, *Guardian* of S. E. Boyd.

Charlotte, June 1, 1826. 86*

Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 17th instant, at the late dwelling-house of Margaret Wishard, deceased, in the town of Charlotte, all the personal property belonging to said estate, consisting of one negro woman, household and kitchen furniture. Terms of sale made known on that day by the Administrator.

June 3, 1826.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By Henry Ruffner, A. M. With an Appendix, by John M. Wilson, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Just Published,

AND forsale at this Office, in a pamphlet form, "Strictures on a piece written by Mr. David Henkel, entitled Heavenly Flood of Regeneration, or, Treatise on Holy Baptism." By Joseph Moore, *V. D. M.* Price, 25 cents.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE INDIAN PROPHECY.

Extract from the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by George W. P. Custis.

It was in 1772, that Col. Washington, accompanied by Dr. James Craik, and a considerable party of hunters, woodsmen, and others, proceeded to the Kenhawa with a view to explore the country, and make surveys of extensive and valuable bodies of lands. At that time of day, the Kenhawa was several hundred miles remote from the frontier settlements, and only accessible by Indian paths, which wound through the passes of the mountains.

In those wild and unfrequented regions, the party formed a camp on the bank of the river, consisting of rudely constructed wigwams or shelters, from which they issued to explore and survey those alluvial tracts, now forming the most fertile and best inhabited parts of the west of Virginia.

This romantic camp, though far removed from the home of civilization, possessed very many advantages. The great abundance of various kinds of game, in its vicinity, afforded a sumptu ous larder, while a few luxuries of foreign growth, which had been brought on the baggage horses, made the adventurers as comfortable as they could reasonably desire.

One day, when resting in camp from the fatigues attendant on so arduous an enterprize, a party of Indians led by a trader, were discovered. No recourse was had to arms, for peace in great measure reigned on the frontiers; the border warfare which so long had harrassed the unhappy settlers, had principally subsided; the savage driven farther and farther back, as the settlements advanced, had sufficiently felt the power of the whites, to view them with fear, as well as hate; again, the approach of this party was any thing but hostile, and the appearance of the trader, a being half savage, half civilized, made it certain that the mission was rather of peace than war.

They halted at a short distance, and the interpreter advancing, declared that he was conducting a party, which consisted of a Grand Sachem, and some attendant warriors; that the Chief was a very great man among the Northwestern tribes, and the same who commanded the Indians on the fall of Braddock, sixteen years before; that hearing of the visit of Col. Washington to the Western country, this Chief had set out on a mission, the object of which, himself would make known.

The Colonel received the Ambassador with courtesy, and having put matters in camp in the best possible order for the reception of such distinguished visitors, which so short a notice would allow, the strangers were introduced.—Among the Colonists were some fine, tall and manly figures, but so soon as the Sachem approached, he in a moment pointed out the Hero of the Monongahela, from amid the groupe, although sixteen years had elapsed since he had seen him, and then only in the tumult and fury of battle. The Indian was of a lofty stature, and of a dignified and imposing appearance.

The usual salutations were going round, when it was observed, that the Grand Chief, although perfectly familiar with every other one present, preserved toward Col. Washington the most reverential deference; it was in vain that the Colonel extended his hand; the Indian drew back, with the most impressive marks of awe and respect. A last effort was made to induce an intercourse, by resorting to the deity of the savages, ardent spirit, which the Colonel having tasted, offered to his guest; the Indian bowed his head in submission, but wetted not his lips. Tobacco, for the use of which Washington always had the utmost abhorrence, was next tried, the Colonel taking a single puff, to the great annoyance of his feelings, and then offering the calumet to the chief, who touched not the symbol of savage friendship. The banquet being now ready, the Colonel did the honours of the feast, and placing the great man at his side, helped him plentifully, but the Indian fed not at the board. Amazement now possessed the company, and an intense anxiety became apparent as to the issue of so extraordinary an adventure.

The Council Fire was kindled, when the Grand Sachem addressed our Washington to the following effect:

I am a chief, and the Ruler over many tribes; my influence extends to the waters of the Great Lakes, and to the far blue mountains. I have travelled a long and weary path, that I might see the Young Warrior of the Great Battle. It was on the day, that the White Man's blood mixed with the streams of our forest, that I first beheld this Chief; I called to my young men and said, mark yon tall and daring warrior, he is not of the Red-coat tribe, he hath an Indian's wisdom, and his warriors fight as we do, himself is alone exposed. Quick, let your aim be certain, and he dies. Our rifles were levelled, rifles which, but for him, knew not how to miss—'Twas all in vain; a power, mightier far than we, shielded him from harm. He cannot die in battle. I am old, and soon shall be gathered to the great council fire of my fathers, in the land of shades, but ere I go, there is a something bids me speak, in the voice of prophecy—Listen! *The Great Spirit protects that man, and guides his destinies—He will become the chief of nations, and a people yet unborn, hail him as the Founder of a mighty Empire!!*

The savage ceased, his oracle delivered, his prophetic mission fulfilled, he retired to muse in silence upon that wonder working spirit, which his dark,

"Untutored mind
Saw oft in clouds, and heard him in the wind."

Night coming on, the children of the forest spread their blankets, and were soon buried in sleep. At early dawn they bid adieu to the camp, and were seen slowly winding their way toward the distant haunts of their tribe.

The effects which this mysterious and romantic adventure had upon the Provincials, were as various as the variety of character which composed the party. All eyes were turned on him, to whom the oracle had been addressed, but from his ever serene and thoughtful countenance, nothing could be discovered; still all this was strange, "'twas passing strange."—On the mind of Dr. James Craik, a most deep and lasting impression was made, and in the war of the Revolution it became a favorite theme with him, particularly after any perilous action, in which his friend and commander had been peculiary exposed, as the battle of Princeton, &c.—The night previous to the battle of Monmouth, several officers had assembled, and were joined by the physician general of the army. The discourse turned upon the probable issue of the succeeding day. It was agreed on all sides that it would be a day of blood. The enemy, flushed with the victories of the September and October preceding, and protecting a vast amount of baggage; the Americans, proud of the fall of Burgoyne, and desirous of shewing their new allies, the French, that they were deserving of their alliance, all conspired to make it certain, that the battle would be bravely contested, and the issue very doubtful. The general officers agreed on the propriety of a remonstrance being made to the Commander-in-chief, praying that he would not expose his person; a life so honored and so dear to the struggling liberties of his country, became a matter of warm solicitude to every member of the army.—Craik observed, I know him too well, to believe that aught which we could say, would for a moment prevent him from the exposure of his person, should the day go against us; but, gentlemen, recollect what I have often told you, of the old Indian's Prophecy. Yes, I do believe, a "Great Spirit protects that man"—and that one day or other, honored and beloved, he will be the Chief of our Nation, as he is now our general, our father and our friend. Never mind the enemy, they cannot kill him, and while he lives, our cause will never die.

On the ever memorable day of Monmouth, the Commander-in-chief, having given his orders to Major General the Marquis de la Fayette, was personally engaged in forming the line of the main body, near the court-house. While speaking to a favorite officer, I think the brave and valued Col. Hartley, of the Pennsylvania line, a cannon ball struck just at his horse's feet, throwing the dirt in his face, and over his clothes; the General continued giving his orders, without noticing the derangement of his toilette. The officers present, several of whom were of the party the preceding evening, looked at each other with anxiety. The Chief of the medical staff, pleased with the proof of his prediction, and in reminiscence of what had passed the night before, pointed toward heaven, which was noticed by the others, with a gratifying smile of acknowledgment.

Of the brave and valued Col. Hartley, it is said, that the Commader-in-chief sent for him in the heat of an engagement, and addressed him as follows:—"I have sent for you, Colonel, to employ you on a serious piece of service.—The state of our affairs renders it necessary that a part of this army should be *sacrificed*, for the welfare of the whole. You command an effective corps, (a fine regiment of Germans from York and Lancaster counties.) I know you well, and have therefore selected you, to perform this important and serious duty. You will take such a position, and defend it to the last extremity,." The Colonel received this appointment to a forlorn hope, with a smile of exultation, bowing, replied—"Your Excellency does me too much honor; your orders shall be obeyed to the letter;" and repaired to his post.

I will not be positive as to the location of this anecdote, having heard it from the old people of the Revolution, many years ago, but think it occurred on the field of Monmouth—but of this I am not certain. That I have an hundred times seen Colonel Hartley received in the halls of the Great President, where so many Revolutionary worthies were made welcome; that to none, was the hand of honored and friendly recollection more feelingly offered; on none, did the merit-discerning eye of the Chief appear to beam with more pleasure, than Hartley of York."

From the Truth Teller.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Near seventy years of my pilgrimage are gone, and, like my forefathers, I am but a sojourner in this land of sorrows. The remnant of days I devote to the rising generation. The inexperience and rashness of youth call loudly for the guidance of age. Perilous is the voyage of life. Many precious cargoes are lost in the tempestuous passage—several individuals have I beheld, even in my time, embarking with the flattering prospect of gaining the desired haven. But alas! the surly winds arose—the unmerciful tempest howled—the face of heaven grew black and lowering—and the devouring waves swallowed their little vessel—it sunk, and, ah! it rose no more! In most cases the want of an intelligent and experienced pilot occasions the dreadful catastrophe. The trickling tear, and the heaving sigh, recall not past circumstances. Let hope, the elevator of the human life, impel to vigorous exertions. For have you not, ere I write this, been conducted to that "hill side," well described to be "steep at best ascent," also so smooth, so green, so full of goodly prospects and melodious sounds on every side, that the Harp of Orpheus was not more charming? Should the obviousness of these lines require an apology, you have it in this ancient adage, what is not sufficiently attended to cannot be too frequently repeated.

1. Avoid night studies—they are the bane of health, and gradually ruin the most robust constitution. Soon enter your bed at night, and leave it soon in the morning. The faculty extol early rising as a powerful specific against disease. In the morning the air is most salubrious; the mind best fitted for instruction; and the spirits cheered, beholding the sun starting from the east, and gilding every opening prospect.—Temperance and exercise are the best physicians. The ancients observed, the immediate agency of heaven inflicted acute diseases, but those of the chronic kind were of our formation, nor are the moderns less explicit on the subject.—Addison, when he beheld a fashionable table in all its magnificence, fancied he saw gouts and dropsies, fevers and lethargies, with other innumerable distempers, lying in ambuscade among the dishes. And Sir William Temple used to say, the first glass for myself, the second for my friends, the third for good humour, and the fourth for mine enemies. Your meat and drink, your company, and your amusements, should be answerable to the calls of nature, and subservient to the welfare of the animal economy.

II. Time must be properly occupied. To some particular employment appropriate every hour. Never appear as if you knew not how to dispose of yourself. Of the utmost importance is a judicious distribution of the day. Anarchy accompanies the want of arrangement. The fine arts, natural history, and many other useful studies, may employ spare hours. Waste not even the particles of time, for, like particles of gold, they possess their separate value. The learned Erasmus, when on horseback, travelling into Italy, wrote the celebrated treatise entitled *The Praise of Folly*.

III. Having obtained a knowledge of the sciences, and carefully consulted your genius, apply to that branch of literature, for which you experience the greatest predilection. Some are fond of the languages and Belles Letters: others of mathematical and astronomical speculations: some of natural and others of moral philosophy. Examine the bent of your mind. It is of moment to ascertain the intellectual current. Prosecute with ardour what you pursue, and be your speculations subservient to the practical purposes of life. They who boast of an universal genius, are sometimes superficial, never arrive at much eminence, and do little good to the community at large.

IV. In your studies there should be an intermixture. Works of reasoning and imagination, of judgment and of fancy associate together. Like the seasons of the year, they afford agreeable variety. Severe and continued application tries the most gigantic intellect. The faculties of the mind, however, should not be suffered to remain dormant, for they gain vigour and maturity by exercise. Prejudice of every kind throw aside, they grievously wrap the understanding, and sorely blast the judgment. Proteus-like, error assumes multifarious forms; and it is the scholar's province to strip away its disguise. Bacon terms inquiry after truth, the wooing of the knowledge of truth, the presence of it and the influential belief of truth, the enjoyment of it. Credulity is a yawning gulph which swallows every thing thrown into it.

V. Let a judicious friend recommend the books you read. The sages of antiquity deemed a great book—a great evil. The numerous volumes that meet us in the walks of theology, poetry, criticism, and moral philosophy, afford ample scope to the guidance of an able and enlightened friend. Regard the quality rather than the quantity of what you peruse; it has been ingeniously observed, were quantity alone the estimate of improvement, subcribesrs to a circulating library should be as wise as Socrates, and as accomplished as Julius Cæsar.

VI. Persevere in a regular plan of study once carefully laid down. Break not in upon its sacred confines, pursue it with becoming energy, and your stores of knowledge will insensibly increase. Perseverance is the parent of wonders. Such is its influence, that it has been said, he who walks with vigour three hours a day, in seven years travels a space equal to the circumference of the globe. Without labour, nothing excellent is given to the children of Adam. An inordinate love of novelty, and a desultoriness of genius, are inimical to sound improvement. The poets, orators, and historians of former ages, were enamoured of a close study, and inured to profound investigations.—Homer and Thucydides, Plato and Aristotle, Livy and Cicero, Milton, Locke, and Newton, the four pillars which are said to support the monument of British genius, were all severely studious, and adhered with increased steadiness to the pursuit of knowledge. When the Romans took Syracuse, Archimedes was so deeply engaged solving a problem, that he was ignorant of the enemy being in possession of the town; and a soldier, not knowing who he was, killed him, because he refused to follow him. An emperor once asked an ancient philosopher, to instill into his mind the principles of astronomy, without his undergoing the fatigue of study; the philosopher honestly replied, there was no imperial way to astronomy.

VII. Cultivate a cheerfulness of disposition. Discontent and ill nature are enemies to the muses. Be willing to please, and easy to be pleased. Avoid dwelling long on the dark side of human life. To peruse writers who delight in exhibiting such a representation, enfeebles the spirits, sours the temper, and beclouds the soul. To the vices of mankind, oppose their virtues; and with the calamities to which we are exposed, contrast the many blessings we enjoy. A writer who pourtrays only the dark side of human life has, with great propriety, been compared to a painter who collects in his piece objects of a black hue only; who presents you with a black man, a black horse, a black dog, &c. &c., and tellls you that this is a picture of nature, and that nature is black. It is true, you would reply, the objects you exhibit do exist in nature, but they form a very small part of her works. You say that nature is black, and to prove it, you have collecton your canvass all the animals of this hue that exist; but you have forgot to paint the green earth, the blue sky, the white man, &c. Perpetual study evaporates the animal spirits, and oppresses the nerves. Excessive application gives birth to strange consequences. One learned man supposes the Divine being had deprived him of his rational soul, when at the same time he wrote a masterly treatise against infiidelity, and expressed this whim in his dedication to the Queen of Great Britain. Another learned gentleman imagined the earth was a living animal, the flux and reflux of the sea, the effects of his respiration: men, and, other creatures, insects, which fed upon it—bushes and trees, the bristles on his back, and the water, or seas, and rivers, a liquid which circulated in his veins. To prevent these effects, and others equally romantic, form to yourself a conversive circle of friends, who, mingling together instruction and amusement, happily relieve the toil of the closet; nor by any means shun the company of good tempered and virtuous females; over the students' minds, their manners cast a felicitating influence; the elegant endearments of female friendship soften the heart, meliorate the disposition, annihilate eccentricities and produce on the whole of life the most amiable effects. Nor can it excite wonder, for it is congenial to the heart of man to be affected by female excellence.

TEMPLE OF DIANA.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus, after having risen with increasing splendour from seven repeated misfortunes, was finally burnt by the Goths in their third naval invasion. The arts of Greece, and the wealth of Asia, had conspired to erect that sacred and magnificent structure. It was supported by an hundred and twenty-seven marble columns of the Ionic order. They were the gifts of devout monarchs, and each was sixty feet high. The altar was adorned with the masterly sculptures of Praxiteles, who had, perhaps, selected from the favorite legends of the place the birth of the divine children of Latona, the concealment of Apollo after the slaughter of the Cyclops, and the clemency of Bacchus to the vanquished Amazons. Yet the length of the temple of Ephesus was only four hundred and twenty-five feet, about two-thirds of the measure of the church of St. Peter's at Rome. In the other dimensions, it was still more inferior to that sublime production of architecture. The spreading arms of a christian cross require a much greater breadth than the oblong temples of the Pagans; and the boldest artists of antiquity would have been startled at the proposal of raising in the air a dome of the size and proportions of the Pantheon. The Temple of Diana was, however, admired as one of the wonders of the world. Successive empires, the Persian, the Macedonian, and the Roman, had revered its sanctity, and enriched its splendour.

Inventions.—A new *thrashing and breaking machine* has been invented by Messrs. Hulbert, Ethridge, and M'Combs of Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y. The machine is propelled by horse power. A machine of one horse power, (the expence of which will not exceed fifty dollars,) tended by two men, will thrash from six to ten bushels of any grain in an hour perfectly clean and ready for fanning. A fanning-mill may be turned at the same time by the same power. One thousand pounds of flax or hemp may be well broken in one day, without waste.—Spanish hides or leather of any kind, may be broken in the same machine with great facility.

Family Mill.—'Every man his own miller.'—Under this head the Gardiner Chronicle has a description of a flour mill invented by Mr. David Flagg, accompanied with a plate—cost 35 dollars. It is turned with a crank, by a man or boy, and will grind two bushels of grain in an hour; it is about the size of a dining table. It might almost be called "the pocket grist mill." Hereafter, perhaps, instead of people going to mill, the mill will come to them. It may be very useful in places distant from water power, in new countries, and in times of drought when streams are low.

Expensive honor.—Sir Geo. Bampfylde declined a few weeks since the honor of representing Exeter in the Parliament of Great Britain, which was proffered him, with an intimation which spoke volumes—that the distinction was a little too expensive, as it had cost his father above 80,000 pounds. *Eng. paper.*

Dr. Priestley, in his Lectures on History, enumerating the excellencies of our federal constitution, observes—"The power of the whole community may be easily united in works of acknowledged public utility, as roads and bridges, and navigable canals, and, also, in providing the means of education, of which all the citizens may take advantage."

The Roman Senate, in the time of Cicero, employed means of silencing importunate speakers, much like those to which the British House of Commons has recourse, and which, though a little disorderly, are salutary in the general effect. The historian states that when Clodius rose in the Roman Senate, on a particular occasion, for the purpose of speaking against time, "the assembly, after he had continued haranguing for three hours successively, grew so impatient and made such a *noise* and *hissing*, that he was forced to give over."

A certain bold woman came to Gratian, the Emperor, and with much clamour complained to him of her husband. To whom the Emperor mildly said, Woman, what are these things to me! Yes, said she; for he hath also spoken many things against thy Majesty. To which he then said, Woman, and what is that to thee!